



## Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 1,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 1,360 Tons,  
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.  
Commencing from Sunday, the 1st December, the following will be the order of running the  
Canton steamers until further notice.Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.  
(Saturday excepted).

On Tuesday and Sunday, two steamers leaving Hongkong at 10 P.M.

On Thursday and Friday, " " 11 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 12 Noon and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

S.S. "KINSHAN" will use the Wharf near the Central Market, other steamers will use  
the Coy's Wharf.The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday at 9 P.M. and  
Friday at 11 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf, West, returning from Canton every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" ..... 1,651 tons ..... Captain W. A. Valentine.

" " "SUI-TAI" ..... 1,651 " ..... G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF  
and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS  
WHARF and from MACAO at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from

Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SANAM" ..... 1,588 tons ..... Captain S. Bell Smith.

" " "NANNING" ..... 569 " ..... Mackinoo.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 10 A.M.  
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are  
lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel;

Or of BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP  
COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.  
These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by  
Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS  
VERY FINE AND EXCELLING.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

## WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETT &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

1860.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF  
STEAMERS  
OF THE  
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.S.S. "PAUL BEAU" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light  
and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Paquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

1970.

## Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

## NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.

The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.

Most Charming and Popular Resort in the

Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells,

Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.

Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern

Luxury.

Billiards and Bowling Alleys,

Moderate Terms and No Extras,

Modern Management.

O. B. OWEN,

Proprietor.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## Intimation

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Sontz, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## THE ANTI-IMPERIAL AGITATION.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

MR. LEMIEUX ON HIS MISSION.

Mr. Lemieux, Dominion Minister of Labour, who is now in Japan to negotiate for a settlement of the immigration question, was the guest of a number of prominent residents of Montreal at luncheon on 22nd ult. Replying to a toast, he said:

I take it as one of the happiest omens of the dawning brotherhood of nations, as it is one of the most pleasing and picturesque incidents in recent history, that one of the youngest and most democratic among these nations should thus, with frankness and confidence, untrammeled by formality and ceremony, and under the protecting aegis of the mighty Empire to which we proudly belong, approach one of the oldest and most distinguished of peoples, so that the two may quietly take counsel together as to the policy that is best suited to the joint interests of both. This is the spirit in which I start upon the mission entrusted to me.

The New York correspondent of *The Times*, in the course of a long telegram to that journal, says:

I spent two days in Ottawa this week and there met Mr. Lemieux, the Dominion Minister of Labour, who is going to Japan with the object of preventing a recurrence of the outbreaks against Japanese labourers, and also the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Nosse, who has figured prominently in these matters, and many other prominent officials. Mr. Lemieux, tactful and suave, with many of the arts of the French diplomat, is decidedly the right person for this delicate mission. Mr. Nosse is a clear level-headed Japanese of superior class, thoroughly versed in American and Dominion affairs, and fully understanding the people of both nations. The case could not be in better hands; but, nevertheless, the task is beset by difficulties. I think that the Japanese Government will take the ground strongly that when Canada became a party to the treaty of 1893 she took full responsibility for Article I, which in the case of the American treaty with Japan was modified so that both countries could enact and enforce regulations as to the importation of labourers into each other's domains. It will be contended on the part of Japan that in becoming a party to the treaty Canada abandoned the arrangement in relation to restricting immigration from Japan, if any arrangement other than a verbal statement on the part of Japan ever existed. grave doubts exist whether Japan will give any renewed assurance on this point now that Canada has a treaty overriding such arrangements actual or implied. If not, in the present state of feeling throughout the Dominion as to the influx of Asiatic labour, there will be nothing left but abrogation of the treaty, which can be done by six months' notice. This would be unfortunate commercially, but the Japanese feel that Canada was not obliged to become a party to the treaty, which originally exempted the Dominion, as it did Australia and other possessions, but that having accepted full responsibility, she must conform to the agreement for free access to each other's domains or abrogate.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

## Consignees

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 6th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

## S.S. "BENARTY,"

FROM MIDDLESEBRO' LONDON AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

## "SCANDIA."

Captain von Löben, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

## Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "PESHAWUR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Particulars of the catastrophe at the town of Karatag, in Bokhara, have reached St. Petersburg from various sources.

Though the accounts conflict in some particulars, owing to the fact that communication with the stricken district is only possible on horseback, they agree in stating that Karatag, which is situated on the southern slope of the

## Intimation.

# Powell's

## ALEXANDRA

### BUILDINGS.

## VIYELLA

### BLouses,

\$5.50 each.

## VIYELLA

### BLouses,

\$6.50 each.

## VIYELLA

### BLouses,

\$7.50 each.

Smart,

Well-made,

Splendid  
Value.

## POWELL'S

### HONGKONG.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

CROWSNEST, Barker Road; unfurnished or partly furnished.  
Apply to—  
C. L. GORHAM,  
3, Pedder Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [1048]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.  
HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.  
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODDONS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD, next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. [1049]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. [1049]

## TO LET.

N. 11, SEYMORE ROAD.  
With possession from 1st December next.  
Apply to—  
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [1050]

## TO LET.

N. 38, CAINE ROAD.  
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
LEIGH & ORANGE,  
1, Des Vœux Road.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [1052]

## TO BE LET.

SUITABLE OFFICES, in No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Two very spacious, bright and airy Rooms. Rent moderate.  
Apply to—  
Y. Z.,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [1056]

## TO LET.

N. 5, MORRISON HILL.  
ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [1053]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
COMPRADORE,  
Barreiro & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907. [1055]

## Intimation.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUMDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ...Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [1059]

## LEE YEE.

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE.  
12, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [1060]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sunday excepted), to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907. [1061]

## 178 DE BONDY CASE.

## ARREST OF FRENCH CONSUL'S SON.

The *Standard Free Press* of Maidul says—Mr. Chief Justice Law gave judgment in this case yesterday, and awarded the plaintiff \$300 each damages for false imprisonment but dismissed the claim for malicious prosecution, no malice being proved, and for assault on Raphael De Bondy as being too trivial for damages. Costs to follow the events in which each party succeeded.

## THE FACTS.

In his judgment the learned Chief Justice recited the facts of the case. The two plaintiffs, who are 14 and 12 respectively, and their tutor, went out rowing in a small boat early in the morning and when they got nearly opposite the defendant's house, they pulled inshore and landed to get a rest, it is said. The plaintiff came across two pieces of rusty chain considerably embedded in the sand. These were above ordinary high water mark and formed part of defendant's land. The plaintiff said (and the learned judge believed them) they thought the pieces of chain had been abandoned, and put them in their boat. If the boy's tutor had considered the matter he might have felt some doubt as to whether these chains had really been abandoned, but he believed the plaintiffs were acting quite innocently in good faith, without the slightest intention of committing theft, and he held that no theft was committed.

## GENERAL ABUSE.

After summarising the evidence of what took place between the plaintiffs, the defendant and his nephew, he had little doubt that the defendant did call the plaintiff "pigs" and "thieves," but no indecent words.

"The boys and their tutor had simply put back the chain where they found them when the defendant came on the scene, I think the matter would probably have ended there, but I think it appears that they were perhaps naturally, under the circumstances, angry, at the way they had been spoken to, and also that they felt a little doubtful as to whether the defendant really was the owner of the chains. Any way it appears that what the plaintiffs did when the defendant claimed the chains was, to tell him that he could take them (the chains being in the plaintiffs' boat) if he wished. I think, though they deny it, that the boys did call the defendant a pig; he says they did and I think it is very probable that they would abuse him when he began as I think he did abusing them."

The defendant did cause the plaintiffs and their tutor to be arrested, by his own servants in the first place, and sent for the police. The police did arrest the plaintiffs and they were made to walk barefoot without breakfast first to Biglap Station and then towards Roche.

Had the defendant considered the matter he would have come to the opinion that it was not a case of theft at all. To theft had been committed, the defendant had caused the plaintiffs to be arrested and he must be

## LIABLE FOR SOME DAMAGES.

The claim for damages for malicious prosecution without reasonable and probable cause could not be substantiated. The defendant did not prosecute although he went before the magistrate, and his counsel said he wished to withdraw the charge. He did not lay an information, but gave an account of what had occurred, no doubt with some inaccuracies which did not however prove malice.

His lordship referred to cases as to what constituted malicious prosecution, but held that the claim for damages for malicious prosecution must fail.

In assessing the damages for false imprisonment the learned judge considered the circumstances attending the false imprisonment. He came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs in each case should be awarded

## \$500 DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The judgment concluded: "For fear of a misunderstanding I desire to say in this connection that in the remarks I have made when dealing with the question of malicious prosecution, I have no intention of expressing any opinion about the action of the magistrate, or of finding fault with him in any way."

Mr. Everett for the defendant; Mr. Nanson for the plaintiffs.

## STAMMERING CURE.

## SYSTEM OF VOCAL DRILL THAT HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

A class for stammerers, conducted with excellent results by Mr. W. A. Yearley, is the subject of an interesting report to the Education Committee of Darwen from the medical officer, Dr. F. G. Haworth. The object of the treatment was to correct the pupil's mode of respiration and vocalisation; and to this end he was systematically drilled for a period of several weeks, each day's drill lasting four hours.

Breathing exercises occupied 30 minutes morning and afternoon. "Vocal gymnastics" were pursued for 2½ hours; these consisting of the articulation of vowel sounds at various pitches with a view to teaching the economical expenditure of breath in speaking. Half an hour morning and evening was spent in a combination of vocal, breathing, and physical exercises, the latter taking the form of dumbbell manipulation, which Mr. Yearley considers important for building up the physical energy necessary for the cure; and the last half hour of the day was devoted to reading and reciting in company—by syllable at first, at the rate of 80 syllables per minute—and with increased speed, as the cure proceeds.

In every instance, says Dr. Haworth (quoted in the "British Medical Journal"), the people acquired ease and regularity of speech, and all lost the habit of stammering.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sunday excepted), to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907. [1061]

## Intimation.

## OF THE MULTITUDES.

who have used it, or are now using it, we have news, heard of, by one who have been dispossessed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commanding it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renewes vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can, always, be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as I do, the King of the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations.

At all chemists here and throughout the world.

After summarising the evidence of what took place between the plaintiffs, the defendant and his nephew, he had little doubt that the defendant did call the plaintiff "pigs" and "thieves," but no indecent words.

"The boys and their tutor had simply put back the chain where they found them when the defendant came on the scene, I think the matter would probably have ended there, but I think it appears that they were perhaps naturally, under the circumstances, angry, at the way they had been spoken to, and also that they felt a little doubtful as to whether the defendant really was the owner of the chains. Any way it appears that what the plaintiffs did when the defendant claimed the chains was, to tell him that he could take them (the chains being in the plaintiffs' boat) if he wished. I think, though they deny it, that the boys did call the defendant a pig; he says they did and I think it is very probable that they would abuse him when he began as I think he did abusing them."

Had the defendant considered the matter he would have come to the opinion that it was not a case of theft at all. To theft had been committed, the defendant had caused the plaintiffs to be arrested and he must be

## LIABLE FOR SOME DAMAGES.

The claim for damages for malicious prosecution without reasonable and probable cause could not be substantiated. The defendant did not prosecute although he went before the magistrate, and his counsel said he wished to withdraw the charge. He did not lay an information, but gave an account of what had occurred, no doubt with some inaccuracies which did not however prove malice.

His lordship referred to cases as to what constituted malicious prosecution, but held that the claim for damages for malicious prosecution must fail.

In assessing the damages for false imprisonment the learned judge considered the circumstances attending the false imprisonment. He came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs in each case should be awarded

## \$500 DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The judgment concluded: "For fear of a misunderstanding I desire to say in this connection that in the remarks I have made when dealing with the question of malicious prosecution, I have no intention of expressing any opinion about the action of the magistrate, or of finding fault with him in any way."

Mr. Everett for the defendant; Mr. Nanson for the plaintiffs.

## STAMMERING CURE.

SYSTEM OF VOCAL DRILL THAT HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

A class for stammerers, conducted with excellent results by Mr. W. A. Yearley, is the subject of an interesting report to the Education Committee of Darwen from the medical officer, Dr. F. G. Haworth. The object of the treatment was to correct the pupil's mode of respiration and vocalisation; and to this end he was systematically drilled for a period of several weeks, each day's drill lasting four hours.

Breathing exercises occupied 30 minutes morning and afternoon. "Vocal gymnastics" were pursued for 2½ hours; these consisting of the articulation of vowel sounds at various pitches with a view to teaching the economical expenditure of breath in speaking. Half an hour morning and evening was spent in a combination of vocal, breathing, and physical exercises, the latter taking the form of dumbbell manipulation, which Mr. Yearley considers important for building up the physical energy necessary for the cure; and the last half hour of the day was devoted to reading and reciting in company—by syllable at first, at the rate of 80 syllables per minute—and with increased speed, as the cure proceeds.

In every instance, says Dr. Haworth (quoted in the "British Medical Journal"), the people acquired ease and regularity of speech, and all lost the habit of stammering.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily (Sunday excepted), to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907. [1061]

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that a CAMP will be formed in the Valley running North from the North-Eastern end of Junk Bay to the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a North-Western direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On TUESDAY the 10th and FRIDAYS the 13th and 27th December.

On the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a Non-Western direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On TUESDAY the 10th and FRIDAYS the 13th and 27th December.

On the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a Non-Western direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On TUESDAY the 10th and FRIDAYS the 13th and 27th December.

On the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a Non-Western direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

WM. PARLANE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. [1061]

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that a CAMP will be formed in the Valley running North from the North-Eastern end of Junk Bay to the Southern Slope of Beacon Hill, in a Non-Western direction, towards Chin Lan Chu, practice between 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

On

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.THE GREAT  
POPULARITY  
OF  
Watson's

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

CONSISTENT EXCELLENCE

OF

QUALITY.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1907.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, at "Valka," 65, Mt. Kellest Road, Peak, the wife of J. L. VAN HOUTEN, née de Coulouby, of a son.

[163]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907.

## ANTI-OPIUM INDEX ATTITUDES.

It is a remarkable circumstance that holders of strong views on any one subject generally allow their judgments to be warped, so as to exclude the consideration of surrounding factors, which might militate against the accuracy of their preconceived notions. Dr. Connolly, of Ipoh, who is an earnest and enthusiastic Anti-Opiumist, has, in his zeal for promoting his cause, been led to lay a statement before the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replete with grave inaccuracies and erroneous inferences, observes the *Perak Pioneer*, which devotes a leading article criticising the misleading assertions. Our Straits contemporary continues: "Dr. Connolly premised his principal suggestions by reiterating the totally misleading assertion that Penang and Singapore are free ports and opium is, therefore, imported without paying duty. On the other hand the import of opium into the Colony by anyone but the Farmer is totally prohibited. The very large sum paid by the Farmer, actually for the exclusive privilege of vending opium represents actually the duty that would have accrued to Government had it decided on levying the same direct. Dr. Connolly observes that it is of course to the interest of the Opium Farm that as much opium as possible shall be consumed in the Straits Settlements. As it is unquestionable that the Farmer has no power or means of forcing anybody to consume opium, the only source open to him to increase his sales, is by cheating, and, if possible stamping out the consumption of cheap illicit opium, enormous quantities of which are being smuggled into the country despite the unceasing vigilance of an army of ubiquitous chitlings. Even from the Anti-Opiumist standpoint, the operations of the Farmer are conducive to good, inasmuch as they constitute the principal barrier against the entry of contraband opium and its widespread consumption. Referring to the F. M. S., Dr. Connolly remarks that they are practically free trade countries, they levy small import duties on spirits and a 'moderate' one on opium. It is apparent that Dr. Connolly has some peculiar view as to what constitutes

'moderate' incidence of taxation. On the face of this statement, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies might have been led to believe that opium is a lightly taxed commodity which freely enters the F. M. S. where it is retailled cheap. Dr. Connolly ought to have been aware that except in Pahang, a fixed duty of \$60 per cwt. is levied on opium representing more than 70 per cent of its local market value. If this rate is to be regarded as moderate it will be difficult to indicate what is a heavy duty. But the most fallacious among Dr. Connolly's assumptions, in his endeavour to demonstrate that the F. M. S. Government can well dispense with its opium revenue, is embodied in the following sweeping and misleading remarks—

"The general revenue is raised by means of an export duty on tin, which has been sufficient to pay the entire cost of administration in the Federated Malay States, to construct roads and railways, and to form a large surplus as a reserve."

It is, to say the least, surprising that Dr. Connolly, who is presumably thoroughly acquainted with the country and its resources, should have asserted that the export duty on tin sufficed by itself to effect all the above wonderful achievements. The total revenue derived from tin last year was a little over nine million dollars, out of an aggregate revenue of 27 millions, the expenditure for the year being upwards of 18 million dollars. Thus it will be seen that in the record year 1906, the tin duty yielded one-third of the gross receipts and covered half the total expenditure. The total revenues realized from tin during the past decade did not much exceed the aggregate of the capital outlay on

railway construction and roads during the same period. It is, therefore, but a mere hyperbolic exaggeration to say that the surpluses were built up and the entire cost of administration met from this single source of revenue, over and above that of construction of railways and public works."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

EIGHTY-EIGHT soldiers, under the command of one officer, arrived from Germany to-day on their way to German New Guinea.

THIS evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.C., will deliver a lecture on "Jewish Wit and Humour." The chair will be taken at 9 p.m. sharp and the lecture is open to the public.

NOTHING of any interest transpired in the Bankruptcy Court this morning. Kwan Liu C's application for leave to issue was adjourned, as was also the 'business' of Ki Cheong ex parte the Young Fong Bank. The public examination of J. C. Logan will take place on Thursday next.

A CRICKET match will be played by the Hongkong Cricket Club, against the United Services on Friday and Saturday, commencing at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., respectively. The following will represent the Club:—R. Hancock, H. Hancock, W. C. J. Turner, T. E. Pearce, A. W. J. Peake, A. A. Claxton, A. H. Young, E. A. Fowler, L. J. Wishart, A. N. Oher and S. O. Else.

THIS will be a Rugby Football match to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. sharp, when the Club, playing in colours, will oppose the Navy. Club Team: Back, B. Johnson; Three-quarters, F. C. Carroll, A. A. Claxton, A. S. Kempthorne, O. N. E. More; Halves, L. J. Blackburne and A. N. Other; Forwards, W. J. Daniel (Capt.), G. D. McNaughton, H. W. Lester, J. McGregor, P. Linton, Capt. R. King, R.A.M.C., W. B. Stanton and A. H. Usher.

To-day was another slack day at the police courts, business being at a complete standstill. The only case of any "importance" was the trial of thirteen gamblers, among whom were three women, who were arrested by Detective Sergeant Murray in a house in Ko Shing Street last night. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$5 each. A number of alleged pick-pockets were arrested yesterday, but as the complainants were in one way or another connected with the procession, and consequently could not attend to-day, the cases were set aside.

THE Polo Laut Coal Mining Company, which operates in Dutch Borneo, has published its report for 1906. Coal of excellent quality is now drawn from deeper lying seams, and the mining work met with no difficulties. The output increases continually, and the demand for the coal grows steadily both on the spot and in the market. During the year under report, 19,777 tons of coal were shipped to Singapore, and 30,631 tons to Hongkong. About 100 steamers took in coal during the year. These included 41 large sea-going vessels; of which 17 were British, 13 Dutch, seven Norwegian, three Danish, and one German.

A NEW volume in Uawin's Colonial Library is "The Spanish Prisoner," by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny, author of "The Mystery of a Glove," "The Grey Domino" etc. The scene of the romance is laid in Spain, among the mountains of Navarra, with an interlude in England. The date is 1805, and the Battle of Trafalgar plays a minor part in the story. The heroine Paloma, is a Spanish girl, who, to free her cousin's name from disfavour, persuades him to England. After being tricked into a promise of marriage by a Spaniard she dislikes, she discovers that he gained his end by a mean subterfuge, and considering herself no longer bound to him, marries the man of her heart, an Englishman, who comes over from England to claim her.

## CHINESE IN EXCELSIS.

## GREAT DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY.

## THOUSANDS VIEW THE UNUSUAL SPECTACLE.

For the honour, progress, and future prosperity of Hongkong our Chinese brethren organized a demonstration which eclipsed anything that has previously been seen in Hongkong. It was known that the Chinese intended to do the thing upon a grand scale, but nobody ever dreamt that it would assume the proportions it did. It is no exaggeration to say that at least 50,000 Cantonese arrived in this Colony in order to participate in a celebration which few Europeans have ever had the opportunity of witnessing.

From early dawn crowds of Chinese were meandering in the streets, most of them on the tip-top excitement, all happy, and looking regal in their Sunday robes, every one in good humour with his neighbour. Trompets, cymbals and drums were heard on all sides, and though one is accustomed, in a settlement such as Hongkong, to strange noises the clanging and the hybrid attempts at music, according to European ears, entirely postponed the early morning's dream. No pen can picture the scene in Queen's Road to-day, although an attempt may be made by a weak pencil. What there was of Chinese demonstrations, or rather what there was not, must be left to the imagination.

One of the most marvellous exhibitions was that of a dragon—as a matter of fact there were three dragons—supported by at least 200 people, and exceeding a hundred feet in length. Its marvellous scales, which were manipulated by those who were obscured from view, the magnificent manner in which the grand serpent waved his oriflamme, the enthusiasm shown by those who were taking part in the procession, all contributed to make this demonstration an Eastern wonder.

It is impossible to record all the wonders which were exhibited on the route of the procession. The dragons, of course, took first place on account of their length, size, and the number of people engaged in their concern. As a matter of fact poor St. George was hopelessly out of it in dealing with dragons, and while one may be pleased now and then to see the dragon emblazoned on the face of a gold coin it must be confessed that none of those previously represented have come near the status of the Chinese dragons paraded to-day.

What boys and girls seated in sedan chairs represented we cannot tell. That they looked serious, important and proud no one will deny, but probably their main function was to look beautiful, and seeing that they had been painted and powdered beyond recognition they accomplished all these remarkable things with what we might call *style*.

To those who know Hongkong, its lack of thoroughfares, it may be surprising to learn that the procession there were at least fifty ponies. Little boys, most fascinating urchins dressed as girls, bestrode the bold animals, which we understand, were brought over from Canton.

The police had anticipated trouble, and all reserves were called out, but so far as we have learnt from the most authoritative quarters, there has been nothing inward, and judging from the present spirit of the crowd, it is unlikely that anything will mar what has been the most magnificent spectacle that the people of Hongkong have yet seen.

It is no secret that the authorities have been on tenterhooks with regard to the result of this demonstration, but it speaks an enormous amount of credit to those who were responsible for the management of a pageant which has been unparalleled in Hongkong.

As we have stated crowds began to gather near the starting place, at No. 2 Police Station, at an early hour this morning. Within an hour of the appointed time when the procession was supposed to start it was impossible to force a way through and one of our representatives has described in graphic language the difficulty with which he obtained the passage. The streets were flooded with people. Where they all came from, and best of all, where they all slept, it is not our present province to inquire, but it Hongkong can accommodate all those folk then there must be dwellings here which are not known to the ordinary householder. The streets on the upper level at theiffin hour was literally impassable to vehicular traffic, and all those who journeyed hillwards by chair had to alight before they could gain their destination.

Might we submit some of the things which were to be seen in a procession which lasted for at least two hours? The dragons, which have already been mentioned, took up at least 100 feet each, to say nothing of the cymbals, gongs and drums, which were now and then upon the ground and beaten with intense fury. The flutes and everything else put in Chinese entertainments were, to say the least, marvellous.

Nearly every village from the mainland had its own standard, and nearly every banner had its complement of missiles. No wonder that to-morrow has been proclaimed a public holiday, for amid the noise and tumult it will be impossible for most people to concentrate their minds upon a given subject. But those who had the chance of seeing what our Chinese friends really can do, when they start out on the warpath will never forget it.

Our friends in Bonham Strand and their vicinity deserve the utmost praise for the manner in which they have organised this exhibition, and not only so, but they deserve credit for the manner in which it has been carried out.

We trust that the prosperity—the hope, and the good intentions of those who look forward to the welfare of Hongkong—will be realized.

The programme for the second, and third days is as follows—

## SECOND DAY, 6TH DEC.

Starting about 11 a.m. from No. 2 Police Station, Wan Chai Road, to Queen's Road East.

straight on to The Clock Tower (stopping all gongs and drums when passing the Supreme Court) straight on to Queen's Road Central, to Ko Shing Theatre (stopping all gongs and drums when passing near the Government Civil Hospital) until Centre Street going up First Street, from First Street down Western Street on to No. 7 Police Station, straight on to Queen's Road West, turn out to Des Vaux Road to Queen's Road Street, to Queen's Road, to Bonham Strand West, to Des Vaux Road, turn in Wing Lok Street, to Bonham Strand West, to No. 5 Police Station (Fire Brigade) turn into Fervous Street, to Morrison Street, up Queen's Road Central to No. 5 Police Station (Fire Brigade) up Wellington Street, down Aberdeen Street passing Gage Street, down Graham Street, up Cochran Street to Lyndhurst Terrace, to Wellington Street East down D'Aguilar Street and to Clock Tower to dismiss.

## THIRD DAY, 7TH DEC.

Starting about 11 a.m. from No. 7 Police Station to Praya East, going up Arsenal Street to Queen's Road, straight on to the Clock Tower (stopping all gongs and drums when passing the Supreme Court), up Wyndham Street to Hollywood Road, going up to Shelley Street, passing Staunton Street down Elgin Street to Hollywood Road, passing Possession Street to Queen's Road, turn into Bonham Strand West, turn out to Des Vaux Road-West until Eastern Street, turn out to Connaught Road, turn into Wing Lok Street passing Morrison Street to Queen's Road, to No. 5 Police Station (Fire Brigade) going in Bonham Strand, turn in to Wing Lok Street, turn out to Des Vaux Road, until Western Market, turn out to Connaught Road, turn out up Jubilee Street to Queen's Road, down Queen Victoria Street to Des Vaux Road, up to Pottinger Street, in Queen's Road, to about The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's premises to dismiss.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

## [From Our Own Correspondant.]

Canton, 4th December.

A Peking telegram states that, on the advice of H.E. Chang Chih Tung and H.E. Yuan Shi Kai, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has decided to retire from taking any active part in the Government from the first day of the next Chinese year.

## BANDIT CHIEFS.

It is learnt from Yumchow that the two notorious chiefs of the bandits in that prefecture are Wong Wo-shun and Chang Tak-hing, who have given trouble to the people there to the utmost extent. The local authorities have offered \$5,000 for the apprehension of Wong and \$3,000 for Chang.

## EXPLOSIVES FOR RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has applied to the authorities for permission to order from Hongkong a quantity of explosives and fuses for the use of the Company.

## PIRACY.

Owing to the frequent occurrence of piracy in the waterways of the delta, H.E. the Vice-roy has made changes in the appointments of officers in the different guard boats. Recently two officers were dismissed.

The newly-formed Self-Government League, in connection with the protest against the West River patrol service as proposed, has decided that the first step to be taken is to find means to unite the different villages in an endeavour to put down the number of bad characters, so that the League has now advertised for suggestions for the purpose to be sent in within a month's time.

## TIGRESS SHOT IN SINGAPORE.

## PLUCKY CHINESE GARDENER.

A full grown tigress was shot in Singapore on Saturday, reports the *Free Press* of 25th ult. About six o'clock in the morning, a large tigress suddenly appeared near a Chinese planter's house at the 8½ miles Bukit Timah rd and seized one of the dogs. The animal then proceeded to walk away with the dog. The planter followed the tigress and shot her through the heart, dropping her with one bullet. The carcass was brought into town in a bullock-cart and was taken to the central police station.

The plucky Chinaman claimed the Government reward of \$25.

There was much excitement among the natives when the body arrived—the carcass was purchased by Inspector Conner of the police for \$20. He intends having it skinned and mounted. Many natives and others were anxious to purchase some of the flesh as medicine.

It is believed that the tigress' mate is in the vicinity of Bukit Timah. It is some years since a tigress was shot in Singapore.

THE second of the Scottish Masonic Dances was held last evening at the City Hall, and there was present a big muster of subscribers and guests. From the way these dances were appreciated last season it was a foregone conclusion that they would become a recognised institution during the winter months, and the Scotch Masons of the Colony are to be congratulated on the able manner they are conducted. It was an ideal evening from a dancer's point of view, and those who attend these popular assemblies are keen devotees of the Terpsichorean art. As usual the Macbeth String Band discoursed sweet music throughout a very varied programme, especially was the music appreciated during the waltzes. The duties of Bros. Harry and Sibbit, who assisted by the energetic secretary, Bro. J. J. Blake, worked strenuously for the enjoyment of all present, whilst the comfort of the miniature "auchtermushie" was under the experienced supervision of Wm. Bro. A. W. Hill. A late entry conveyed the residents from Kowloon forward at the conclusion of the dances.

## SECOND DAY, 6TH DEC.

Starting about 11 a.m. from No. 2 Police Station, Wan Chai Road, to Queen's Road East.

## GARRISON RELIEFS.

## DEPARTURE FROM SINGAPORE.

DEU. NEXT WEEK.

It is notified in the Orders issued by the Major-General Commanding the troops in South China, that the H. T. Sicilia left Singapore 8 a.m. 4th instant and may be expected here on 10th instant, with the under-mentioned details:—

## ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major D. F. H. Logan and wife, Captain K. D. Hutchinson, wife and 2 children, Captain V. L. Beer, wife and 2 children, Lieutenant R. H. Filroy and Lieutenant A. W. Chapman, and Lieutenant F. W. Thicknesse.

24 N. C. O.'s and men, 26 women, 16 children.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. B. B. Coke and wife, Lieut. E. Woodhouse, and Lieut. C. R. Shannon, and Lieut. C. R. Rivers-Moore, wife and 2 children of Captain Walker.

74 W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s and men, 3 women and 3 children.

## Telegrams.

(Reuters).

## The United States.

London, 3rd December.  
Congressman Hayes of California has shown President Roosevelt his Bill for restricting Oriental immigration.

President Roosevelt does not approve of the Bill, but Mr. Hayes intends to push it on the ground that it is in accordance with the sentiments of Californians.

Congress has met.

The proceedings were formal.

Mr. Corry's estimates for 1908/1909 are \$776,000,000, \$77,500,000 above the 1907/1908 estimates.

## The Recent Mutiny at Vladivostok.

Twenty of the Vladivostok mutineers, who were sentenced to death on the 31st October, have been shot, and 177 others have received lesser penalties.

Later.

## Japan and the United States.

The Japanese Minister in Washington has conferred with President Roosevelt and Mr. Root concerning Japanese immigration and it is believed that the Minister is satisfied with the administration, and that it is not necessary for Congress to legislate for Japanese exclusion.

A later telegram from Washington, however, states that the Japanese Minister has been recalled to personally report to the Mikado the situation in America relative to immigration.

## The Money Market.

Money is considerably easier.

A large parcel of gold has arrived from Germany, and substantial arrivals are expected from India, Australia and Singapore.

There are general hopes of a early reduction of the Bank rate.

## CHINA'S ARMY.

## A GREAT MILITARY REFORM.

Paris, October 25.  
An interesting article appears in the current number of *Missing Catholiques*, from the pen of M. Regis Gervais, a missionary at Kwangtung, who gives details of the new Chinese Army project.

According to M. Gervais, 20 military districts are to be formed, comprising the Central Provinces, with Turkestan and the Peking region. In each of these districts an Army Corps of two divisions will be established.

Each division will comprise 12 infantry battalions, a regiment of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and one company of engineers. The 40 divisions will represent a total of 480,000 men, and it is expected that by 1910 the organisation of the new Army will be completed.

The private soldiers will be paid at the rate of one tael (about 32 d.) per month; and this pay they will also receive for 12 years after leaving the regular service. During the first 2 years of this period they will be required to serve a month in the spring and a month in the autumn of each year, and for the remaining three years will be liable to only a few days' service annual.

At the head of this Army will be a President of the Superior Council, Prince Ching, who, of course, belongs to the Imperial Family.

Owing to his great age, however, Prince Ching has delegated his powers to the Viceroy, of Tcheli; Yuan-ki-ki, who, says M. Gervais, is a man of liberal tendencies and energetic disposition.

The "Superior Council" will be over and independent of Viceregal authority. There will be a Ministry of War, organised on the European principle, a General Staff, and a body responsible for the instruction of officers, under the direction of which the military school will be placed.

## THE WHETHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hong Kong Observatory:

On the 5th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over China.

The anticyclonic even is still central over the continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze, and gradients continue rather steep over the Southern areas.

Very strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea. The monsoon for the 21 hours ending at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. is 0.02 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hong Kong and neighbourhood, N. wind, fresh; cloudy, probably some rain.  
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.  
3.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lantau, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan, N. winds, strong.

The Opium Commission now sitting is working a great deal harder than most people are aware of. We hear of an occasional witness who comes up for examination some evening at 8.30 p.m. being examined till as late as after 1 a.m. On Saturday a witness from the Native States was examined from 2.30 p.m. till 8.30 p.m. He had intended to catch the afternoon steamer to Port Swettenham, but, naturally, did not—Singapore Free Press.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## CINEMATOGRAPHS.

To the Editor of the "Hong Kong Telegraph." Sir.—The value of cinematographs, as an educational medium, has long since been recognised in Europe and America. Their invasion of the East has been brought about by, strictly speaking, the commercial instinct of the age. Hong Kong, like all other important centres in this country, has likewise been exploited. Cinematograph entertainments are now a feature of the all-too-low attractions in the Colony, and while their management has been conducted, generally speaking, on lines that may be described as recreative and instructive, some little judgment may be exercised in the selection of certain films which may be open to objection.—Yours, etc.

## A RESIDENT.

Hong Kong, 5th December.  
[We publish "A Resident's" letter with reserve, being unaware that any general exception has been taken to the exhibitions conducted for the entertainment of the community.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## BEDGARS.

It is commonly thought, even by people who have lived there, that beggars in the East take a far more decided and prominent place in the daily life of complex communities than they do in the West. But one has to confess on deeper thought that the latter adjective is not quite so applicable in regard to number as one at first blush is inclined to consider. There is, of course, no question that itinerant beggars of the East are a far better organised and cleverer community than are those of the West, but whether they are vastly superior in numbers at least in places such as Singapore and possibly in many of the more Europeanized towns of India and elsewhere, is open to some question. At home the beggar is generally regarded as a beggar from real want, in the East Europeans are apt to put him on quite another plane and say that he adopts the profession not from want but as a definite and successful calling. Yet one has only to read the police court cases at home to have the delusion shattered, for in many instances the amount of money found concealed amongst the rags and tatters would make up a daily earning which many hard working labourers would be proud to claim. The times when beggars have been found in the possession of silver are not a few, and of gold occasional, and in this respect the home gentleman has an advantage over his eastern brother in that the lowest unit of coinage generally bestowed is worth more than it is here. In China the beggars, as every other section of that intricate piece of machinery, the Chinese nation, have brought their profession to a really high pitch of excellence and organization. For their own part they have such power that the shopkeeper, who does not give, stands a very foolish chance of having his trade so impeded by passive opposition, as to induce him very shortly to buy off the too persistent attentions of the bowl bearer. But above and beyond that the beggars form amongst themselves a very fairly organised detective and information agency, of which neither the police nor the criminals are too proud to avail themselves. Even in the Straits the latter make use of the itinerant wanderer often to good effect, and a beggar lounging round your back presents a very danger signal which you will do well not to disregard. The Chinese beggars differ somewhat from their western brethren inasmuch as they inconvenience themselves in order to elicit sympathy; whilst in most cases the European attempts to inconvenience someone else. Thus your eastern disciple of the art will produce upon his own body sores and deceptions which make the new-comer shudder with sympathetic loathing. True on examination the sores, displayed with engaging frankness and pardonable pride, too often are found to be deceptions, but then who is going to stop in the middle of the street and lift the loathly plasters and filthy rags to see if things are what they really seem. When this is done, however, the result is generally another testimony to the ease with which humanity can play on cruelty. Of course there are cases where the injuries are genuine, witness the Chinaman who probably never had a better stroke of luck financially than when he met the Malay pirates somewhere amongst the islands round Singapore and suffered rest of his arms, and now is a respected landmark of Raffles Square. Around the beggar who does not descend to disgust in order to excite generosity, there grows after a time a sort of prosperity and respectability which in itself is sufficient guarantee of genuineness and almost invites consideration without any appeal to alms. Against the gentlemen here who occasionally really bear the afflictions of Lazarus, there are at home those, who are too careful of their own feelings to ape this variation of the art, and instead carry round with them children, whose tiny red noses, dirty faces and bitter crying—stimulated by well-guided pinches draw alms in satisfactory stream from the purses of the ladies, especially. Against the gentleman, who paints on his sores, we have in the west the expert who can so double up a leg as to appear to have lost, that valuable member, or who, by the aid of soap and a facility for contortion, can, when the policeman is round the next corner, gain much sympathy, advice and currency at the hands of a broad-minded and often generous crowd.

Taking them all in all one is inclined to think that while the eastern men of the trade are more numerous and better organised as a definite section of the body politic, the difference in numbers, skill, persistence and success, is not so marked as our somewhat hypocritical bent of mind would lead most of us westerners to imagine.

MAYO in *Singapore Free Press*.

## INTERPORT COMPETITIONS.

A project is under joint consideration of the authorities of Manila and of Singapore, to send a British Military team from the latter Colony to Manila to compete against a team of American shot put during the carnival week. The interport sports idea in the Far East is evidently becoming popular among the communities concerned, and we rejoice to think it should do so. The excellent relations so happily subsisting between Hong Kong and Shanghai is largely due—there can be no question about it—to the spirit of friendly rivalry fostered now through a long term of years—that has been developed between the two ports by such contests as the interport match which was decided a week or ten days ago on the Hong Kong cricket ground, and, in a minor degree, by the interport rifle contests which have now become annual and in which Singapore generally, and one other of the Straits Settlements occasionally, participate. But the rifle matches are simply "not in" with the interport cricket matches, in which the selected champion from one port visits and are entertained by their rivals at the other port for a week or so, as a means of developing the sentiment of mutual regard and esteem. Shanghai and Hong Kong have unquestionably derived immense benefit from the holding of these functions. They have become in a very real sense friends and allies of each other, and neither calls it nor good fortune can ever befall the one without producing a sympathetic thrill of sorrow or rejoicing in the public mind of the other. All this involves an increase in the number of private friendships, which must be productive of a corresponding extension of business relationship, between the residents of the two ports, adding immeasurably to the pleasure and interest of foreign life in the Far East and promoting the material prosperity of the places participating in the intimacy, in an eminent degree.

On this account every resident in the Far East ought to hail the friendly advances which Manila and Singapore are making to one another in the matter of rifle shooting and pray for their successful termination. The news that they have taken place is all the more welcome by reason of the intelligence by which it is supplemented in the Southern papers, namely, that there is a possibility of a crack Australian team being sent to Manila, and also British teams drawn from certain British regiments quartered in India and from one or more Indian corps. Hong Kong is also mentioned in the same connection. How about Shanghai? Would it not be possible to have the Model Settlement represented by a team of "cracks" from the S. V. C.?

They would certainly give a good account of themselves, and we heartily commend the suggestion to the consideration of the senior and the more enthusiastic officers of the Corps. If it be too late now to think of participating this year, arrangements might be made for a similar contest, with a chance for Shanghai, and possibly Tientsin, to look in, next year. It would be a pity if the southern ports were to have the pleasure of such an event all to themselves, and we should be glad indeed, to hear that the proper people had taken up the idea and were arranging a rifle meeting at some convenient port—N. Cao, let us say, which is one of the most delightful places in this quarter of the world, and would be sure to derive a great deal of benefit from such an arrangement—in which representative rifle-shots from every place where there are foreign riflemen—American, Portuguese, British, Japanese—could assemble together and see which were the best marksmen at a target.

The idea of a Manila-Singapore-Hong Kong contest is likely to be realised, may be confidently inferred from the following letter which was written recently on the subject by Major Parker of the Hong Kong garrison to Captain Langhorne, U.S.A., Manila:

"I hope very much that it will be possible to arrange some rifle matches and certainly agree with you that simultaneous matches are valuable as being fired most probably under such different circumstances at the different localities.

"I give you below the dimensions of targets,

in general use amongst us for match firing purposes:

800 yds. to 1,000 yds. Bull's eye, 56 inches;

inner, 54 inches; magpie, 72 inches; outer, remainder of 10 ft. x 6 ft. target.

500 and 600 yds.: Bull's eye, 56 inches; inner, 32 inches; magpie, 48 inches; outer, remainder of 6 ft. sq. target.

200 and 300 yds.: Bull's eye, 5 inches; inner, 12 inches; magpie, 24 inches; outer, remainder of 4 ft. sq. target. N. B.—In this target both bull's eye and inner are shown as one black circle, the inner being defined by a slight line invisible to the fitter.

Usual scoring is bull's eye 5 points, inner 4 points, magpie 3 points, outer 2 points. Targets are made with wooden frames and the body of it of paper, and the position of each hit shown by a spotting disc placed in the bullet hole.

"A very good competition that we had on one occasion was as follows: teams of 20 men, unlimited number of rounds, time allowed 5 minutes, 1st stage—to fall 10 iron plates, 1 ft. square at 600 yds. All to be knocked over before team can proceed to 2nd stage. 2nd stage (to commence immediately on completing 1st stage and all come within the time limit) double 500 yds., to a 500 yds. range and spend the remainder of the time allowance in firing at small oval targets 8 inches x 6 inches placed on sticks 1 ft. above the mound; the direct hit (not ricochet) only to count. Then such competitions as—vanishing target competitions, target to represent a man's head and shoulders only. Teams of 5 or 6 men. Distance, say, 300 yds. target exposed for 3 seconds only at intervals varying from 5 to 10 seconds and at different places along a front of say 50 yds.

"It is usual also to make a strict condition about use of cover and unnecessary exposure of the head and body in such competitions. We should be ready to fire in any such practical as opposed to firing at fixed match targets with bull's eye etc. matches, as long as we know the conditions sufficiently well in advance." And of course in such competitions we try to make the conditions resemble those of active service as far as possible. I have mentioned the two above just to show you the sort of line that we go upon. As long as a target is reasonably visible a man should be able to hit it.—*Shanghai Times*.

## M. CHAS. HARDOUIN IN CANTON.

## ENTERTAINED BY THE FRENCH COMMUNITY.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at noon, the French Community of Shih-pen, Canton, was entertained by Charles Hardouin to meet Mons. Charles Hardouin, Consul-General for France on an inspecting mission, in whose honour a luncheon was given. Covers were laid for fifty guests. Mr. Parquet, in his double capacity as the oldest French resident in Canton and as agent of the Compagnie Francaise d'Inde de l'Extrême Orient, to whom the French Line of Canton steamers belongs, toasted Mons. Hardouin, recalling the days when the Consul-General was at the Consulate with them and said the community had always a happy recollection of his stay in Canton. The speaker alluded to Mr. Hardouin's yeoman service in these regions before his appointment to Tonkin and welcomed him to Canton again even though for a brief stay in their midst. He spoke in high terms of the guest of the day whose career of usefulness as a diplomat was destined to attain to the highest degree of eminence in the service of France. Mr. Parquet also spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered in his capacity as Consul by Mr. Verdier who has been a worthy successor to Mr. Hardouin. The Consul-General returned thanks in terms full of emotion and wished all success to the new Messageries Cantonalises which has before it an era of prosperity which it had not known before.

## THE CANTON DISASTER.

## FULL PARTICULARS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Shameen, 4th December.

The manager of the Choy Chun Loong restaurant, Wong Lo Tong by name, bought a large fresh-water turtle weighing about 20 catties on Sunday, 1st inst. A subscription of 83 cents per head was raised among his friends numbering about two dozen, and a dinner was prepared with the relished turtle. For their entertainment one of his guests, a returned emigrant from San Francisco, brought with him a cinematograph show. A marriage dinner party was being entertained in another portion of the restaurant, at half a dozen separate tables (8 to 110 persons usually sit at one table in Chinese dinner). The cinematograph display commenced about 8 p.m. and spectators rushed in from the neighbourhood, shops and residences to the number of about 200. So the place became crowded with over 300 persons, male and female, old and young, together with the guests already in the room. The front part of the house suddenly collapsed not quite after the first show. Kerosene lamps broke and ignited which with the electric sparks from the machine gave the aspect of a fire. Gongs were sounded by many of the neighbours. Luckily assistance was at hand and the spread of the conflagration was timely averted. Officers and policemen came from the 6th police station. They quickly commenced to remove dead bodies and injured persons from the debris. While this was going on, the inner part of the house came down with a crash. The police officers had a narrow escape while several of their men were slightly hurt. The news telephoned to all quarters and soon afterwards doctors came with medicine cases from the Fong Pin and Oi Kwan Hospitals for the relief of the sufferers. Men from all the police stations in the Western suburb and from the Charitable Institutions successively arrived. Mr. Yao, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Cheng, the Nambu Magistrate, also came and directed the energetic work of assistance. Mr. Yao instantly ordered the directors of the Fong Pin Hospital to post a reward of \$10 for every life saved. The work proceeded throughout the night. The next morning, an inquiry was made by the prefect of Kwang Chow and the magistrates of Nambu and Punyu who, with Waiyuan Wong Shiu-sik, from the Shan Houchu, Mr. Yao and other officials, met at the Fong Pin Hospital to witness the registration of all injured and dead persons brought in, and photographs were taken of the dead bodies. An inspection of the site was also made by the prefect and magistrates the same morning. After this, they went into the Kam Fah Temple to have a short rest. Orders were then given to engage 20 bricklayers and scaffolding builders at \$1 a day to put up a matted, pulling down the remaining walls and shoring up others to avoid further calamity. The manager, Wong Lo Tong, though seriously hurt, escaped with his life. H. E. Vice-Admiral Chang has ordered a sum of \$10,000 to be given to the Fong Pin Hospital from the Government Treasury through Mr. Yao to defray the expenses in connection with the catastrophe. The number of persons seriously injured is 36 while 43 dead bodies were found up to yesterday morning.

The 8 members of the family surnamed So, living in premises adjoining the restaurant, all went and 4 of them were injured, the others being killed.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "YORK."

Captain V. Randerman, will leave for the above places, TO-DAY, the 5th inst., at Midnight.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th December, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

## "YORK."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 5th of December, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance



## Intimations.

**O. C. MOOSA,**  
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**

IN  
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

**DRESS FABRIC**  
IN  
NEWEST PATTERNS.

**SERGES,**  
**TWEEDS,**  
**VOILES.**

**LADIES' & CHILDREN'S**  
**UNDERCLOTHING, HOBBIEY,**

**GLOVES.**

**NOVELTIES IN SEQUIN AND LACE**  
**ROBES.**

Samples on application. Coast  
port orders carefully executed.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [1049]

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK**  
COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of  
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE  
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,  
all of the best quality;

ALSO

**SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE,**  
**CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE**  
**LACES,**  
all from the best French patterns.

**HONGKONG AND SWATOW.**  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. [883]

## AN APPEAL.

**THE SUPERIORESS** of the ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APP. to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state  
that she will be pleased to receive orders for  
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,  
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful  
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made  
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,  
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1907.

## Gipping.

ARRIVALS.

Victoria, Swed. s.s. 689, J. A. Hellberg, 4th  
Dec.—Mihaloung and Samarang 21st

Nov., Sugar and Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Laerds, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. B. Jackson, 4th Dec.—  
Saigon 27th Nov., Kite and Meat.—W. W.

Fat Sook.

Szechuan, Br. s.s. 1,142, Siford, 4th Dec.—  
Newchwang via Daloy and Chefoo 24th

Nov., Gen.—M. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s. 1,312, F. Northcombe, 4th  
Dec.—Shanghai 1st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 1,207, J. Trowbridge, 4th  
Dec.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 30th Nov.,  
Gen.—B. & S.

Pronto, Nor. s.s. 838, T. Seberg, 5th Dec.—  
Canton 4th Dec., Coal.—Wallen & Co.

Yorck, Ger. s.s. 8,901, J. Randermann, 5th  
Dec.—Bremenhaven 23rd Oct., and Singa-  
pore 20th Nov., Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.

Tremont, Am. s.s. 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 5th  
Dec.—Seattle 27th Oct., and Manila 2nd  
Dec., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,274, J. R. Cox, 5th Dec.—  
Java 21st Nov., Sugar.—J. & M. Co.

Wenchow, Br. s.s. 560, G. R. Ansley, 5th Dec.—  
Amoy 4th Dec., Beauf. B. & S.

Montgomeryshire, Br. s.s. 3,581, W. T. Hall,  
5th Dec.—London via Singapore 19th

Oct., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Drifur, Nor. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 5th Dec.—  
Bangkok 24th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Scandia, for Shanghai.

Kwong-tang, for Swatow.

Hue, for Kwong-chow-pan.

Hollas, for Swatow.

Lohitas, for Kuchinoito.

Fronto, for Haiphong.

Rekkij, for Haiphong.

Daiji, Maru, for Wakamatsu.

Kiching, for Shanghai.

Mayori Maru, for Singapore.

Hangyan, for Canton.

Shaoxing, for Shanghai.

Stetkun, for Canton.

Macduff, for Canton.

Montgomeryshire, for Shanghai.

Departures.

Dec. 5.

Nore, for Singapore.

Pestawur, for Shanghai.

Scandia, for Haiphong.

Kwong-tang, for Shanghai.

Benorly, for Nagasaki.

Chongka, for Australian Ports.

Hongkong, for Amoy.

Hue, for Haiphong.

Yochow, for Canton.

Shakufu, for Shanghai.

Moyer Maru, for Singapore.

Polking, for Shanghai.

Passenger arrivals.

Per Transom, from Manila.—Mr. J. Baxton,

Major and Mrs. Wheeler, and 2 children, Miss

Bruiser, Capt. A. D. Knibbick, Col. and Mrs.

Laeser, from London.—Admiral, Mr. G. R.

Astyanax, Prince Eitel Friedrich, 20th Novem-  
ber—Roon, Hohenstaufen, Liberia, Selassie,  
Tamba Maru, Belgravian, St. Patrick, Shio-  
maru, Pecan, Sophie Richers, 1st Decem-  
ber—Austria, Cleopatra, Ching Wo, Spada,  
Arrival at Hongkong 12th November—Nore,  
Transquebec, Brazilia, Bosphorus, Siam, Sora,  
Arrive at Hongkong 13th November—Gasher, Agamemnon,  
Anton, Bombay Maru, 20th November—  
Nauar, 25th November—Kleist, Sistuna,  
Awa Maru, 25th November—Sora, 26th  
November—Glenarvan, Longos, 29th Novem-  
ber—Yarra, 3rd December—Gasher, Sora,  
24th Dec., 11 A.M.

Passenger departs.

Per Princess Alice, from Hongkong 1st  
Nov., 1907.—Mr. W. Becker, Mr. Norman,

Leut. Brummer, Messrs. G. Blinck, Geo. F.

Blo, O. Ilse, D. B. Bon, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.

Bilbrough, Mrs. Corveten, Capt. Bouleau,

Mr. Beebe, Misses F. F. and E. Du Cane;

Mr. F. Currie, Miss E. Currie, Mr. and Mrs.

Henry Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Castillio, and

children, Messrs. V. Celos, E. W. Damm,

Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Messrs. S. Each, Fox, P.

Fiedler, Rev. an Mrs. Fiedler, Baron de Geer,

Messrs. H. Henniger, Hall, Capt., and Mrs.

Haycock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs.

Huguen, Dr. W. F., Hunger, Mr. H. De Kem-

pena, Capt. Kiel, Dr. and Mrs. McEne

Mr. and Mrs. Ho Pak, Eng and servant, Mr.

and Mrs. W. B. Longdon, Mr. S. A. Lam, Dr.

A. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. V. de Lorm, Dr. Lim

Doan Kang, Dr. Lim Ann Eng, Capt. H. W.

Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Motte and servant, Miss

Dr. A. Veyer, General O. Nuzikowski, Dr. and

Mrs. Posthuma, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr.

and Mrs. N. B. Baird, Mr. H. Rollinson, Mrs.

Mrs. Prof. Selenga, Mr. T. van Son and family,

Messrs. G. Spicer, O. Shimrock, T. H. Seve-

rance, Schoenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Taylor,

Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. R. Tiedemann, Mr.

and Mrs. Tieden, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Vandenburg,

Mr. C. S. Virgil, Capt. and Mrs. Wainright, Mr.

E. Wibel, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs.

Whittam, Rev. and Mrs. Mrs. W. W.

J. H. Swanson, Rev. and Mrs. Miss M. A.

Spencer, Messrs. T. G. Sinclair, R. Sawaha,

E. Schneller, Rev. and Mrs. Tripony, Mr.

Werkher, Miss L. Wendi, Mr. H. Wendi,

Mr. Wegner and family.

Shipping Report.

Str. Wancho, from Amoy.—Strong mon-  
soons, rough seas.

Str. Szechuan, from Chefoo.—Fresh to strong

N.W. winds and sea.

Str. Hanyang, from Chinkiang.—Moderate

N.E. winds and sea, fine weather.

Str. Montgomereshire, from Singapore.—  
Heavy monsoon from Singapore, fine previous.

Str. Laerds, from Saigon.—Experienced

moderate N.E. winds from Cape St. James to

Cape Paderan, thence strong N.E. monsoon,

with cloudy weather and high head sea to this

port.

A Mail will close for—

Singapore—Per Atholl, 6th Dec., 9 A.M.

Haiphong—Per Frithjof, 6th Dec., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hattan,  
6th Dec., 9 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 6th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Samaria, Simphonah, Fr. Wil-  
helmshafen, Herberholze, Matupi, Brisbane,

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand,

Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—  
Per Prince Sigismund, 6th Dec., 4 P.M.

Manila—Per Ruby, 7th Dec., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolua, and San Francisco—Per Nippon  
Maru, 7th Dec., 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 7th Dec., 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Sustang, 7th Dec., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Longtang, 7th Dec., 2 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Kwang-  
tung, 7th Dec., 2 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamshui—Per Delfin  
Maru, 8th Dec., 2 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Per-  
Ningpo, 9th Dec., 2 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Fouchow and Shanghai—Per  
Shohei Maru, 9th Dec., 5 P.M.

Macau—Per Taming, 10th Dec., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria,  
B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per Aki Maru, 10th

Dec., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Takao and Anping—Per  
Fukushu Maru, 10th Dec., 5 P.M.

Singapore

Mails.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$11,700,000 \$20,000	\$1,700,000	£1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 (ex) 2/3/6 = \$16.04	5% \$16.04	\$16.04 \$15.50 and b. new issue London £7.8
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	67	66	{ \$12,735 \$30,000	\$71,393	52 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	52
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	100,000	250	150	{ \$1,560,000 \$19,058 \$4,159 \$1,25,000	none	52 for 1/6	8%	\$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	115	15	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 18,942	Tls. 204.4.4	Final of 7/8 per share making in all 15/- for 1907 = Tls. 2.65	6%	Tls. 89 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	1250	5100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,467 \$125,175 \$8,7528 \$8,000	1,460.4.0	Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and interim of 1/3 for 1906	51%	\$780 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	1,000	100	500	{ \$159,113 \$1,188 \$1,000,000	1394.520	5/- for year ending 31.12.5	8%	\$150 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	100	520	{ \$3,000,000 \$120,449 \$7,616	1,362.980	5/- and bonus \$2 for 1905	84%	791 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	250	50	{ \$1,250,483	1,435.230	5/- for 1905	12%	\$324
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	525	525	{ \$7,000 \$264,687 \$66,988 \$250,000	5365	5/- for 1906	6%	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	550	550	{ \$550,000 \$16,089	Nil	5/- for year ending 30.6.07	10%	\$38 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	515	515	{ \$16,089	127.101	5/- for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	51%	\$38 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	6,000	15	15	{ \$60,000 \$270,000	1,1694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$1.24 per share	51%	540 sellers 528 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	6,000	15	15	{ \$270,000	1,1694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$1.24 per share	12%	114.44 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	15	15	{ \$1,543.72 \$400,000	1,111.137	Interim of Tls. 1/4 for account 1907	11%	105 to sellers
(Preference)	100,000	15	15	{ \$1,543.72 \$400,000	1,111.137	Interim of 1/4 (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	41%	441 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	510	510	{ \$55,000 \$32,957	1,117	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	45%	521 buyers 510 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	510	55	{ \$1,08,000 Tls. 410,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	1,087.30	Final of Tls. 1/4 making Tls. 6 for 1906	10%	Tls. 48 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	10	{ \$1,08,000	1,087.30	Final of Tls. 1/4 making Tls. 6 for 1906	10%	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	{ \$450,000	1,9218	5/- for year ending 31.12.06	8%	\$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	{ none \$1,00,000	1,118.935	5/- for 1907	5%	510 buyers Tls. 80 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	{ \$1,00,000	1,118.935	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	5%	510 buyers Tls. 80 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	15	15	{ \$15,000 \$84,39	1,111.556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	74%	Tls. 15.55 b.
Path Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	15	15	{ \$15,000 \$4,873	1,111.358	No. 12 of 1/4 = 48 cents	...	584
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	125	25	{ \$4,124	1,103.335	5/- for year ending 31.12.06	12%	514
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co., Ltd.	0,000	50	10	{ \$1,000 \$23,152 \$30,000	1,103.947	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6%	365
Hai-Long and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	0,000	150	100	{ \$1,000 \$10,000 \$1,000,000	1,104.580	5/- for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8%	597 sales Tls. 75
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	100	100	{ \$1,00,000 \$1,487,210 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	1,104.580	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4%	Tls. 197
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	100	100	{ \$1,00,000 Tls. 23,117	1,104.580	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9%	Tls. 197
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	100	{ \$1,15,000 \$30,000 \$1,000	1,111.388	Tls. 6 for 1/4 months ending 28.2.07	6%	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,123	15	15	{ \$1,15,000 \$30,000 \$1,000	1,111.388	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	10%	521 buyers \$14
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$30,000 \$1,000	1,111.388	\$2 for 1906	13%	521 buyers \$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	5,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$36,075	1,101.925	4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10%	510 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$36,075	1,101.925	Interim of \$3 for half year ending 30.6.07	2%	493
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$36,075	1,101.925	80 cents for 1906	7%	510 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$36,075	1,101.925	\$2 for 1906	7%	521 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	150	{ \$1,15,000 \$1,170,000	1,111.978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7%	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	150	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$1,170,000	1,111.978	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8%	548
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	10	{ \$1,15,000 \$10,000	1,111.986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	20%	Tls. 49 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	50	50	{ \$1,15,000 \$10,000	1,111.986	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5%	510 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	10	{ \$1,15,000 \$10,000	1,111.986	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 50 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	5,000	100	100	{ none \$1,26,257	1,111.986	Tls. 8 for 1906	10%	Tls. 80 sellers Tls. 280 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	100	100	{ \$1,26,257	1,111.986	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,200 \$19,000	1,111.986	1/3 per share for 1906	9%	561 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$12,000	1,111.986	\$3 for 1905	...	561 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	7,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$12,000	1,111.986	\$3 for 1904	...	561 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	50	{ \$1,200 \$10,000	1,111.986	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	561 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$10,000	1,111.986	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	56	561 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	10,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$10,000	1,111.986	80 cents for 1906	56	561 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$10,000	1,111.986	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	56	561 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	57	56	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	80 cents for 1906	56	561 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	\$3.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8%	511 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	20	20	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9%	511 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	\$2 for year ending 28.2.07	61%	515 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	125	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	64%	5240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	50	50	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th 07	8%	5245
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bouw- en Landbouwexploitation in Langkawi, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,200 \$11,000	1,111.986	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8%	513 sales